App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1930-32
(Medical)

File No. 18-31

Serial Nos. 142

Later References
Mcl 18-31 Vol 3-A.

Reserve

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial 2

Part B for July 1931

SUBJECT.

Publication issued by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. (How to recognise Leprosy)

Sl: 2. No. G. 501-13 dt. 16/7/31.

To The Director of Health in Mysore.
" Dr. Surgeon in Mysore
" Director of I & C in Mysore.
" Secretary to Govt.
" Presidts. of Dist. Boards

States that Govt. have no objection to their purchasing such number of Copies as may be reqd. by them, meeting the cost from their contingent grants, requesting the Dr. Surgeon to instruct the D. M. O's to bring the letter to the notice of the Dist. Bds. concerned, so that they may purchase Copies of it if they find it necessary.

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193

Serial No.

D 4784

From the Hon Secy British Empire Leprosy Relief Assn, Simla N 350/L & 25.5.31. - Forwarding a sample copy of a booklet entitled "How to recognize Leprosy" intended for distribution to labor organizations & intimating that extra copies could be had at annas 6/- each.

Subd. The booklet has been read & put up for perusal & orders

MR 30/5/31 (1) The Senior Surgeon, the Sany Commr & the Dir of Hlth may perhaps be consulted.

Chief Secy) 30.5.31

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE 31 MAY 1931

(2) MR 31/5/31

Ecd. No 16 of 1.6.31

1.6.31

Enc: one Booklet

MR 1/6/31

(4) Forwarded with compts to the Senior Surgeon in Mysore for favour of remarks.

For Chief Secy to Govt

Bangalore 1.6.31.

G.C. 3249-1/12.6.31.

(5) It may not be easy for this Department to get into direct touch with private organisations which have to deal with labour, especially "recruitment of labour" and to distribute copies to them. Copies may however be supplied to the Sub Assistant Surgeons stationed in areas where leprosy is known or is suspected to be prevalent as well as to the Medical

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 02563—G PB—50,000—8-7-30

P.T.O.

File No. Gr 7848 of 193 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Medical Officers entrusted with duties under the Factories Regulation. About fifty copies of the booklet may be purchased for this purpose.

S. Subbarao
Senior Surgeon.

OFFICIATING
OHIEF OFFICER
15 JUNE 1931

6/ Forwarded with Compliments to the Director of Industries and Commerce for favor of opinion

By Order

V. Subrahmanyasastri
for Chief Secy to Govt.
16th June 1931.

2017 of 16.6.31
Encl one book

C4 2017 17.6.31

2R Room 4

2017
74 of 17.6.31
D/c office with Book
C4 Labour 30/31

7/ Forwarded with compliments -

It is not known on what point my opinion is required. The existence of the book may be brought to the notice of large employers of labour in the State and copies may be circulated to them. I have no doubt they would be agreeable to pay the cost, if required. 50 copies may be sent to me for distribution to such employers.

Ramgamatha Rao Saheb
Director of Industries.

Bangalore,
18th June 1931.

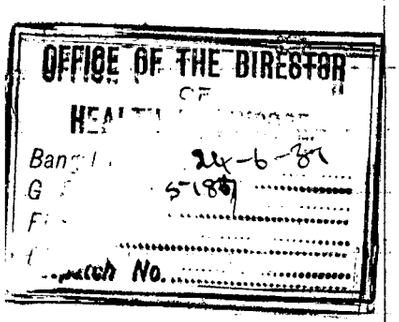
Pay 20/6/31

OHIEF OFFICER
19 JUNE 1931
GENERAL SECRETARY.
20 JUNE 1931
No 14602

Sanction issued

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. | of 193 .

Serial No.



U. O. No 150
Q. M. 23-6-31

No. C933-2 M 26 File 10
24-6-31

& Subd. The file may, if agd, be sent confidentially to the persons as agreed at para 3 above
DSP/MK
22/6

Forwarded with compliments to the Director of Health.

By order
A. Devadas
for ch: Secy.

23. 6. 1931.

Leprosy in the State prevails to a greater extent than what is recognised. Book-let "A popular guide on how to recognise Leprosy, published by the British Leprosy Relief Association" would be very useful and serve as a very helpful guide in detecting at least the obvious cases, not only to employers of Labour but also to every layman. I would therefore recommend its distribution to all the Local Bodies through the Deputy Commissioners and to all employers of labour through the Director of Industries. I would also have copies supplied to all the officers of the Medical and the Public Health Departments. Perhaps about 2,000 copies may be required for the present. The officers of Government noted above, will of course, get them free of cost, while the Local Bodies and the employers of labour will perhaps have to pay. The number of officers are definitely known and so there is no likelihood of demand beyond requirements.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

In

In the case of the Local Bodies and the Employers of labour, unless a price is fixed, the demand is likely to become unlimited. I would suggest - Government buying the required number of copies in advance, sale proceeds as they accrue, being credited to Government.

DIRECTOR OF HEALTH.
24/6/31.

4/ Subd- Between the Ste & Health Depts about 2050 copies are asked for from our Govt in the next w/ten beginning has not been stated. Subd proders. 12

Rs 768-12-0

I & C.
Perhaps Medl. & Health Depts may be permitted to buy the required no: of copies, meeting the cost from their contingencies. (The Distt: Medl: Officer may bring the book to the notice of the Distt: Boards concerned & if they like, they would purchase copies themselves without Govt having to supply them copies).

GENERAL SECRETARY. 26 JUNE 1931 No. 16769

25/6

5) Genl: Secy)
I agree - Instruction may issue accordingly.

1/7/31

6 A draft is put up.
7) Please put up a clean draft as revised.

9/7

7848

General and Revenue Secretariat — File No. 18 of 1931.

Serial No.	
	16) A draft G.O. enclosed is submitted. A draft order is suggested for consideration. Gen: Sec)
	II Member
2	No. G. 501-13 dt. 16/7/31. To The Director of Health in Mysore. Senior Surgeon in Mysore Director of Industries & Commerce in Mysore Comptr. to Govt. Presidents of Dist. Boards. States that Govt. have no objection to their purchasing such number of Copies as may be required by them, meeting the Cost from their Contingent grants and requests the Senior Surgeon to instruct the D.H.O's to bring the book to the notice of the Dist. Bds. Concerned, so that they may purchase Copies of it if they find it useful

GENERAL SECRETARY 11 JULY 1931 No. 314

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL 14 JULY 1931 No. 504

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 03553—G PB—50,000—8-7-30

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.

(INDIAN COUNCIL)

CHIEF SECRETARIAT
4784
30 MAY 1931
OFFICE BRANCH.

President :
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN INDIA.
Chairman, Executive Committee :
THE HON. SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF SMITH,
KT., C.I.E., I.C.S.
Honorary Secretary :
SARDAR BAHADUR BALWANT SINGH PURI.
Honorary Treasurer :
[redacted]

rec'd. 28-31

Telegrams :— "LEPREL."

No. 350-L

E. Burdon, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Simla, dated 25th May, 1931.

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I am directed to forward, herewith, a sample copy of the booklet entitled "How to recognize Leprosy" which has just been reprinted by the Association. This booklet is intended for distribution to organizations which have to deal with labour especially recruitment of labour. Further copies of the booklet may be obtained direct from the Superintendent, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association Stores Depot, 2, Ferozepore Road, Lahore, @ annas -/6/- per copy.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Ag. Honorary Secretary.

KLB.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION
(INDIAN COUNCIL)

HOW TO RECOGNISE LEPROSY

A POPULAR GUIDE

BY

DR. E. MUIR

PRICE 6 ANNAS.

INTRODUCTORY

This booklet was first published by the Indian Tea Association for the use of those responsible for recruiting labour for the tea gardens. It has proved so useful, however, that a revised edition is now being published by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council). Gratitude is expressed to the Indian Tea Association for their permission to republish and to use their blocks for eleven out of the thirteen figures. Fresh blocks have been prepared for figures 1 and 3.

HOW TO RECOGNISE LEPROSY

A Popular Guide

This pamphlet is meant for laymen who have to deal with labour, and it is hoped that the illustrations and the description of the leprous appearances will be found helpful. In cases of doubt, an expert doctor should be referred to. Sometimes leprosy cannot be diagnosed without microscopic examination, but it is important that all who have coolies and other ignorant people under their care should be familiar with the signs of this disease which is so common in India.

Leprosy generally begins in a most insidious way; but the sooner it is recognised the better, as efficient treatment in the earliest stages, if carried out over a long enough period, almost always results in recovery; whereas in the more advanced stages leprosy is much more difficult to cure and requires much longer treatment.

First Stage, Early Signs. The first signs of leprosy are not always the same; I shall mention them in order of frequency.

A patch appears on any part of the body, but most commonly on the face or the limbs, especially on parts uncovered by clothing. The patch (figures 2,3,4) may be like ringworm with a raised, red, spreading margin. The centre may be raised and red to begin with, but as the patch gets larger the centre generally (though not always) tends to become flat and whitish in colour. The breadth and redness of the margin vary in different cases. The centre of the patch is not quite white as in leucoderma. Sometimes there is no raised margin present, but the whole patch is whitish.

These leprous patches have generally less feeling in them than the normal skin, so that when the patient is blindfolded he cannot feel when he is touched with a feather on the affected place. Shut the patient's eyes, placing a finger on each eye to ensure his not seeing, and then touch with a feather or spill of paper different normal parts of the body making him apply his fore-

finger accurately to each point that is touched (fig. 13). When he is responding to each application of the feather touch the suspected patch. If when this part is repeatedly touched the patient does not respond, it is a sign of loss of superficial sensation. Such a patch is likely to be one caused by leprosy, unless it is only a scar left by some former deep burn or other injury

Occasionally whitish patches will be found on different parts of the body which have not yet lost feeling. This occurs chiefly in small children who have been in contact with leprous parents or guardians. (See fig. 1.)

Leprous patches lose their hairs and remain dry, though the skin round about is sweating : also the skin markings are coarser than those of the surrounding skin.

Another early sign of leprosy is thickening of nerves, though this is common also in the third stage. The commonest nerves to be affected are :—

(*a*) The *ulnar*, which may be felt just behind the bone which projects at the inner side of the bend of the elbow.

(*b*) The *peroneal*, which is felt by making the patient stand straight up in front of you, then placing your thumbs on his kneecaps and pressing with the fingers on the bone just behind the outer side of the knee.

(*c*) The *auricular* (fig. 2), which is best seen by making the patient turn his head to the opposite side, when the thickened nerve may be seen on the side of the neck running up towards the ear.

These nerves when thickened feel hard like a piece of cord, and when you press on them the patient feels a sensation of tingling or "pins and needles" shooting along the course of the nerve.

Sometimes a patch may have a thick, hard nerve running into it, which may be felt under the skin.

Second Stage.—When leprosy is more advanced, the disease gradually affects the skin of the whole body. Look out for thickening of the face, and especially of the ears and brow. The

ears may have a general thickening (fig. 8), or they may have nodules on them (figs. 7 and 9). When the brow is much thickened it becomes wrinkled, giving an appearance like a lion (leontiasis, fig. 8). There may be red patches or nodules (fig. 5) anywhere on the body, thicker and redder than the patches described under *early signs*. The patient may have a discharge of pus from the nose or even bleeding of the nose. Such a discharge is highly infectious, and most patients in this stage spread infection from the nose or mouth when they sneeze or cough or speak loudly. The hairs of the eyebrows become lost. The patient can generally feel when these nodules or thickened areas are touched with a feather, but the sense of pain is lost and a pin can be stuck into the skin without causing pain. Nodules on the limbs often ulcerate and discharge large numbers of infecting germs (fig. 9).

The *Third Stage* is that of deformity, when the fingers and toes become bent or shortened (claw hands, fig. 10), the small muscles of the palm of the hand become flat and there may be much pain in the thickened nerves. The patient may be unable to shut his eyelids and may have a peculiar look in his face due to the wasting of the face muscles, giving a kind of sardonic smile (fig. 10). There may also be an ulcer in the sole of the foot (fig. 12), most commonly just under the big toe, and blisters on the hands and fingers are common. The patient loses sensation in his feet and hands and this loss of sensation or anæsthesia may gradually extend up the limbs to the knees and elbows or even higher. Not only can the patient not feel the touch of a feather, but a prick with a pin is not felt, and, as the sense of heat and cold is lost, they are apt when cooking to get burnt without feeling it. There are also often white, flat patches on the body without a raised margin (fig. 11).

The ulcers of the feet (fig. 12) or of the hands (fig. 10) of such patients are not infectious like the ulcers which are formed when the nodules in the second stage break down. They are caused by the disease in the nerves which cuts off the nourishment which ought to flow through the nerves to the skin.

We may sum up in tabular form the characteristics of the three stages of leprosy :—

1st Stage	2nd Stage	3rd Stage
Not infectious.	Infectious.	Not infectious.
Thickened nerves attached to patches.	Nerves less affected.	Thickened nerves of arms and legs.
Flat whitish patches, with red raised margins.	Patches with thicker margin. Thick patches. Nodules.	Deformity of hands and feet.
Patches on face.	Ears and face thickened and nodular.	Cannot shut eyes : muscles of face paralysed, (sardonic smile).
* * *	Discharge from nose (infectious).	
No ulcers.	Infectious ulcers caused by breaking down nodules.	Ulcers at ends of fingers and on soles of feet (not infectious).
Loss of sensation in patches when touched with a feather.	Feeling when touched with feather, but loss of sense of pain when pricked with pin.	Loss of all kinds of sensation beginning in fingers and toes and extending up limbs.

While the three stages of leprosy are distinguished by the above characteristics, it is not uncommon to have the stages combined. Thus a patient may have nodular ears and thickened brows, and yet at the same time show the claw hand or have ulcers on the soles of his feet, showing that he is passing from the second into the third stage.

Sometimes patients pass direct from the first into the third and may show both the patches of the former and the deformities of the latter at the same time.

Common diseases that leprosy has to be distinguished from :—

(*a*) Ringworm is generally irritating, and the patient can feel when touched with a feather.

(*b*) Leucoderma is often mistaken for leprosy in India. The skin becomes quite white, while in leprosy the skin is only whitish. There is no loss of feeling in leucoderma.

(*c*) Patients often complain of losing sensation in their limbs, but when they are blindfolded and tested with a feather, sensation is found to be present.

Fig. 1. Very early, whitish patches covering whole body.
(Stage 1.)

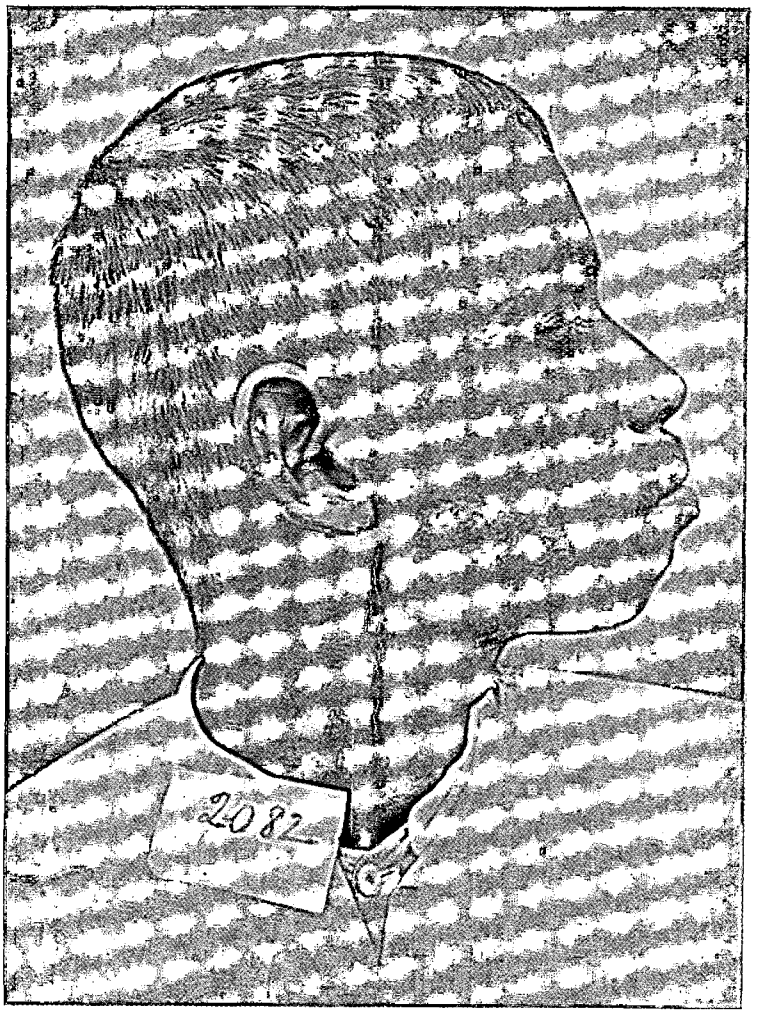


Fig. 2. Early patch on cheek with auricular nerve in neck hard and thickened. (Stage 1.)

Fig. 3. Early patch on thigh, flat in the middle with raised, red margin, no sensation when touched with feather. (Stage 1.)

Fig. 4. Early patch of face. The whole is thick and red and lacking in sensation. (Stage 1.)

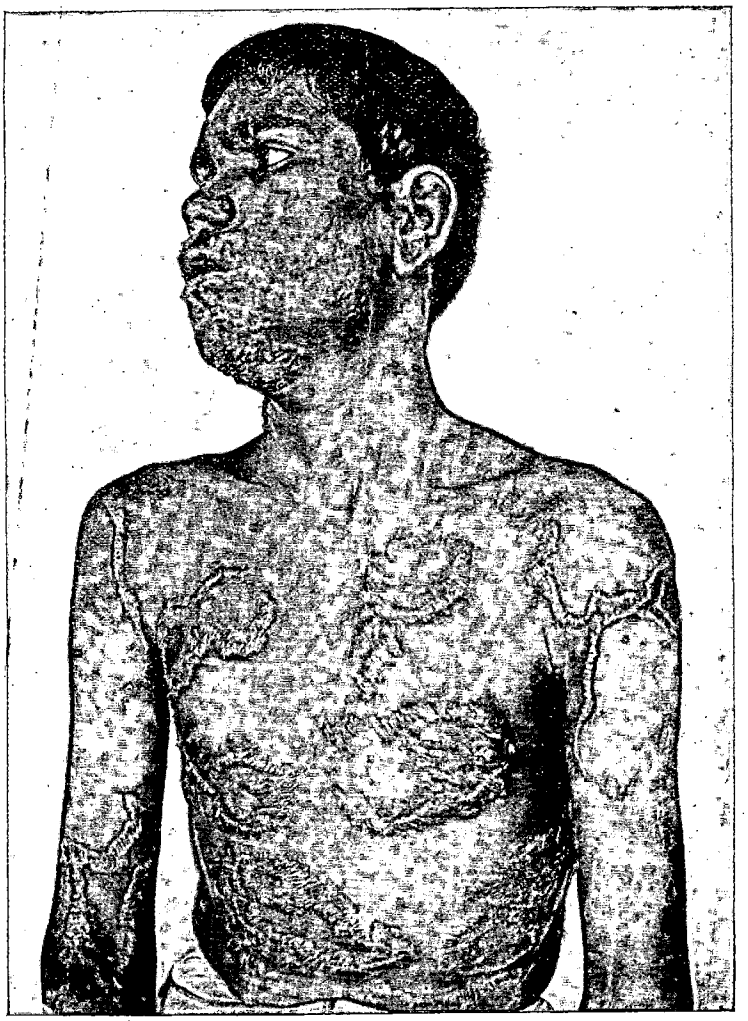


Fig. 5. Patches with margins more thickened. No loss of sensation when touched with feather. (Stage 2.)

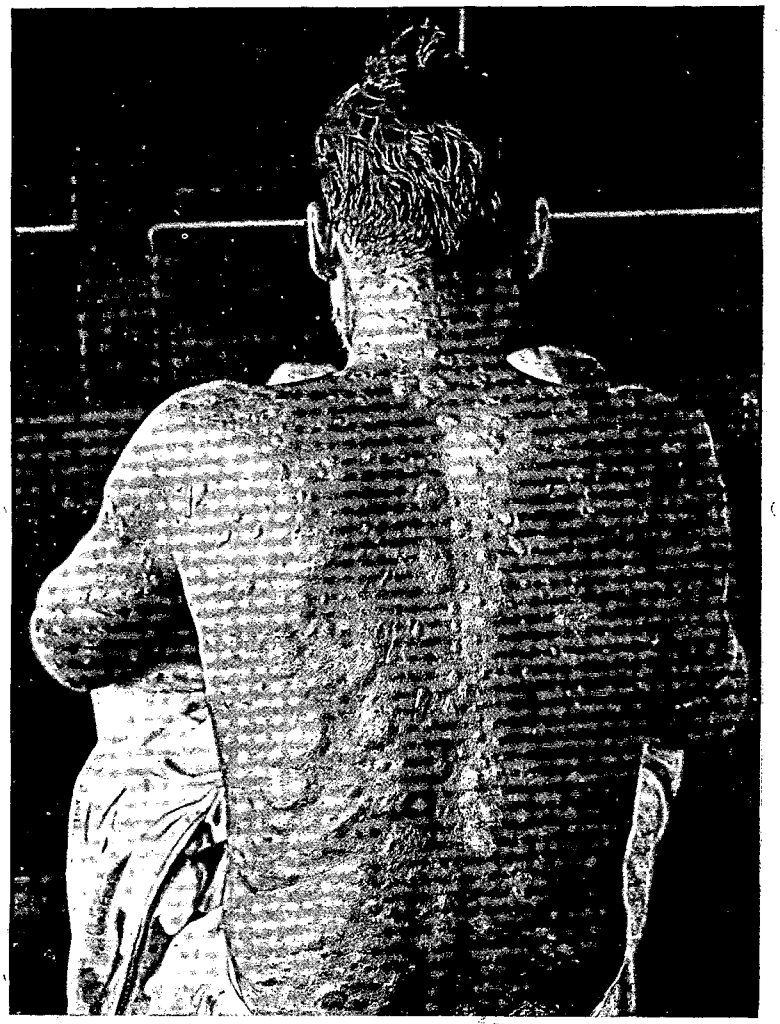


Fig. 6. Nodules which tend to grow radially and form patches as in fig. 5. (Stage 2.)

Fig. 7. More advanced case; note the thick nodules of ears and chin. (Stage 2.)

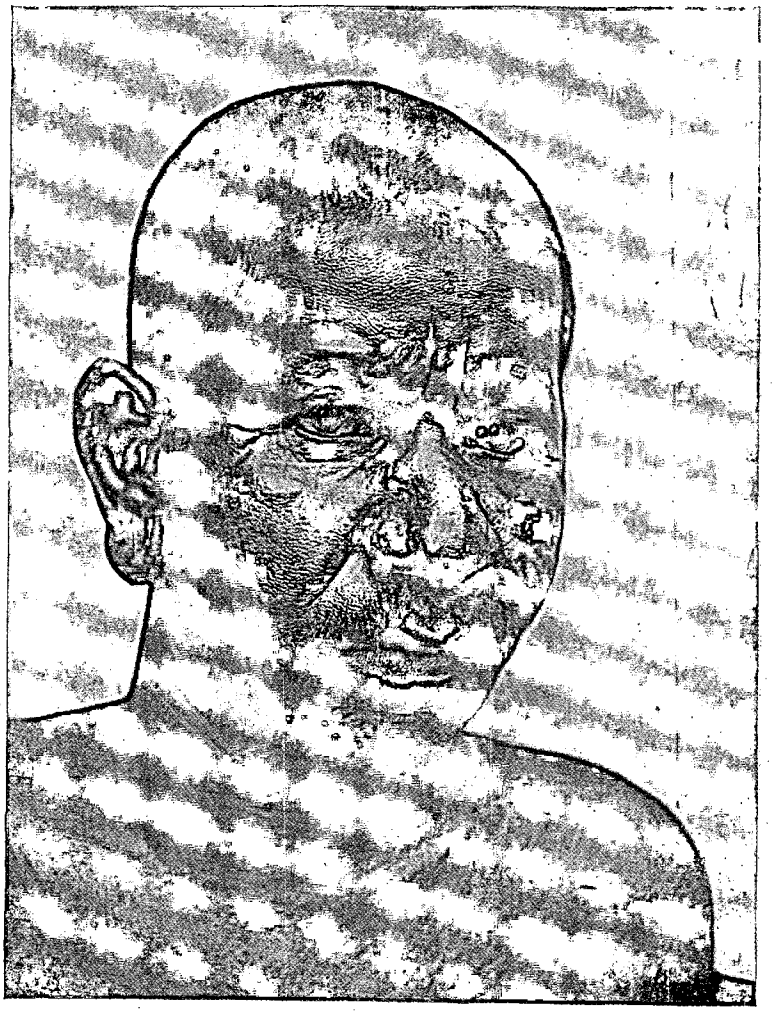


Fig. 8. Advanced case in stage 2 of a more diffuse nature, note general thickening of ear and face with leontiasis of brow.

Fig. 9. Nodulation of whole body especially face and arms. The nodules of the hands are breaking down and forming ulcers which shed billions of leprosy germs. Such a case is specially infectious, but the cases in figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 all discharge germs from the nose.

Fig. 10. Patient in the third stage. He cannot shut his eyes more than is shewn. Notice the facial expression due to wasting of the muscles of the face. Notice the claw hands and deformed fingers, on which ulcers often form. These ulcers are not infectious as in the case in fig. 9.

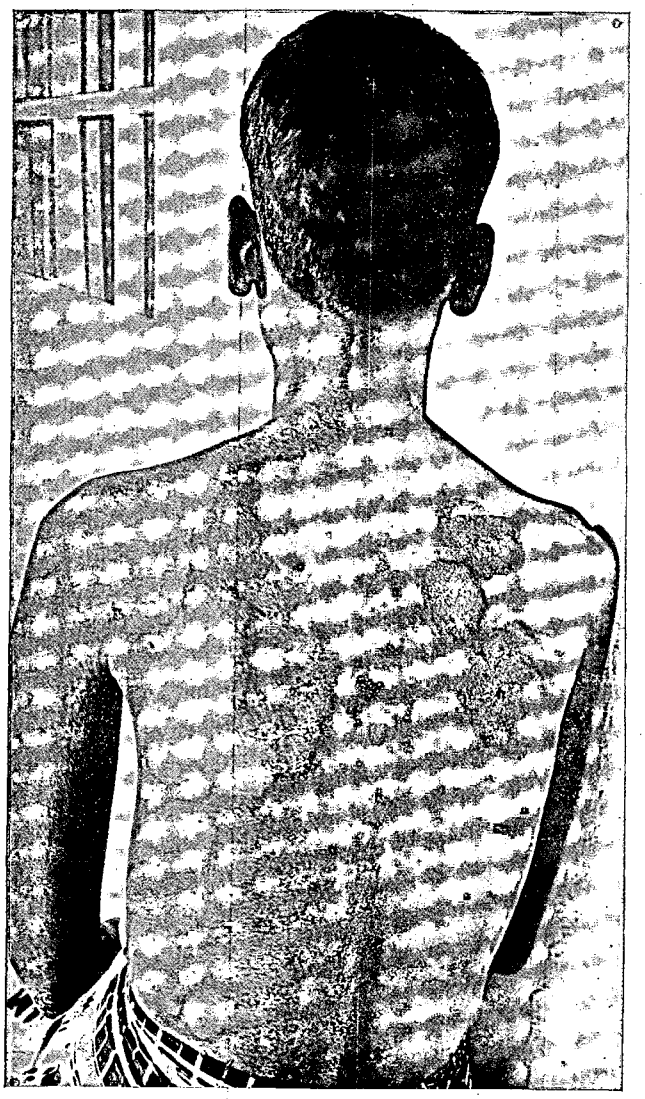


Fig. 11. Notice the white flat patches which are the scars of former active disease. (Third Stage.)

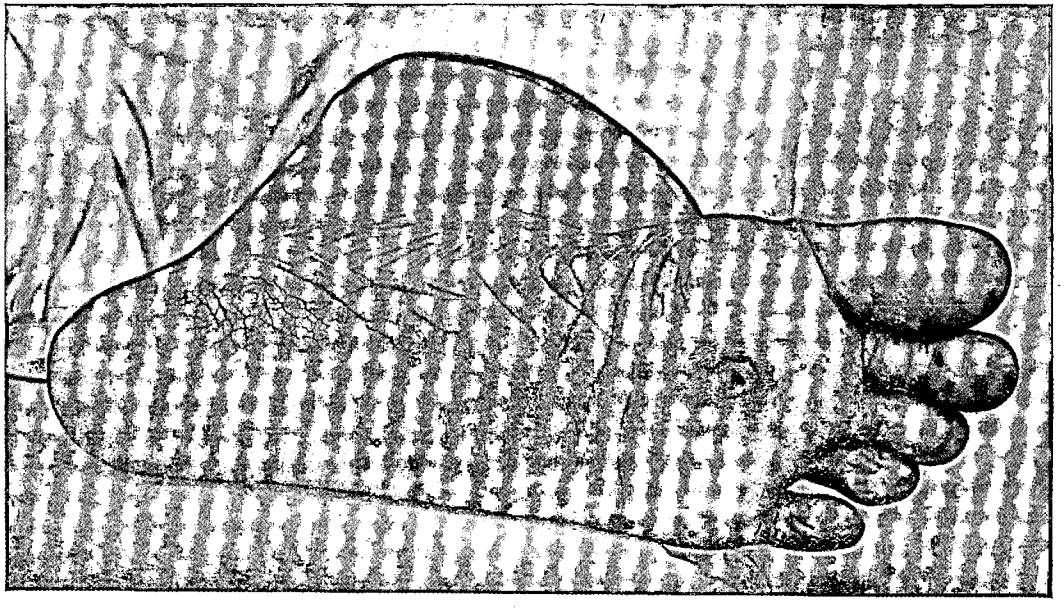


Fig. 12. Perforating ulcer of the foot (Third stage). Notice dry, cracked skin.

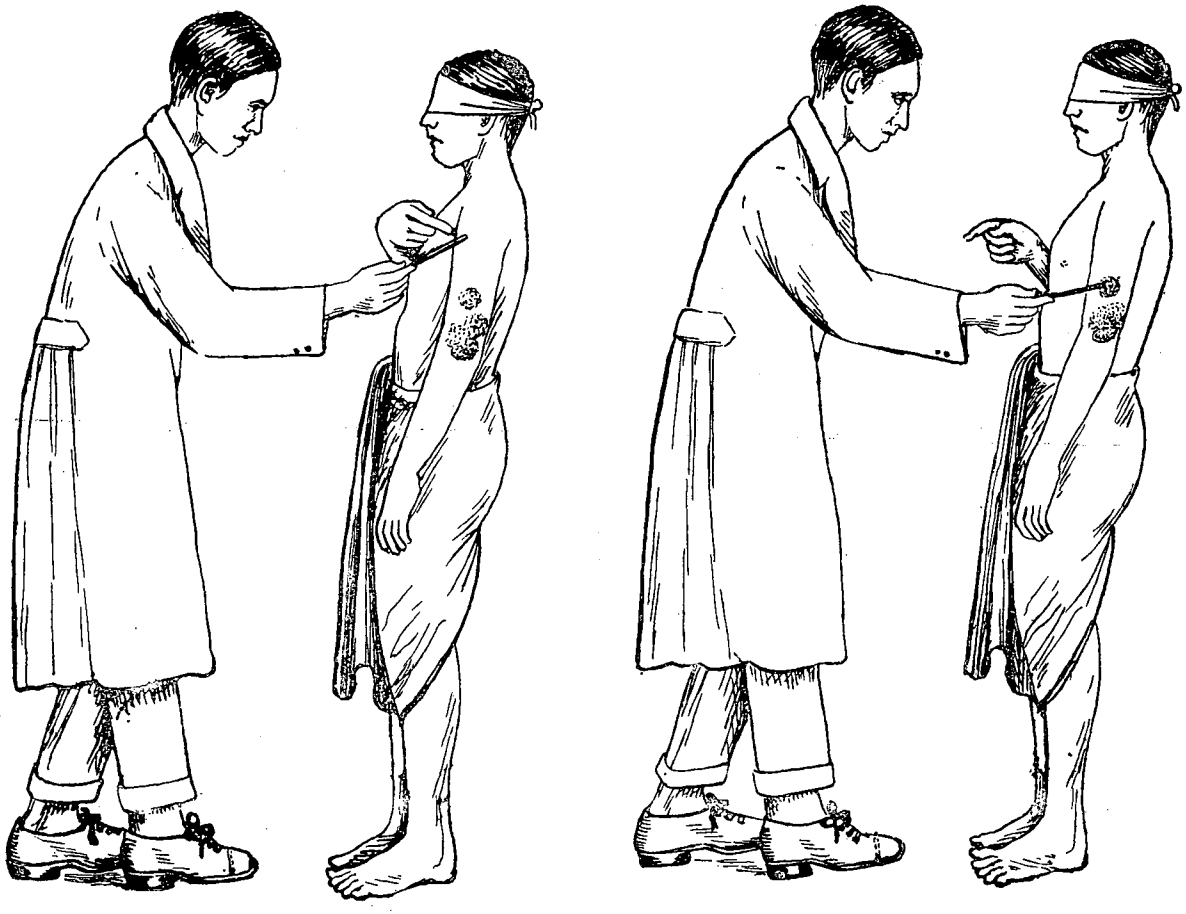


Fig. 13. Method of testing for loss of sensation.

G.R.S. App. F VI G-2]

SUBJECT .....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to .....

General and Revenue Secretariat.

( ) }

the *193*

Date of issue 16.7.31

Signed by Mr. N. Deva Rao.

May this be

(i) Printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part ?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part I

Sec. Med

File No. 18-31

Serial No. 2.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read—

Letter No 350/2 dated 25.5.31 from the Hony Secy of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) forwarding a sample copy of the booklet entitled "How to recognise Leprosy", published by the Association and stating that the book is available for Sale at the Association Stores Depot, 2, Ferozepore Road, Lahore at 6 annas per copy.

Order G. 501-13

The Director of Health is

of opinion that the book referred to above, would serve as a very helpful guide in detecting at least the obvious cases of leprosy, not only to employers of labour but also to every layman. He therefore recommends that sufficient number of copies of the book may be purchased for distribution to all officers of the Medical and Health Departments and also for sale to the employers of labour through the Director of Industries and Commerce. and to the local bodies

List of enclosure

The Senior Surgeon and the Senior Asst Surgeon suggest that 50 copies may be supplied to each of them for distribution to certain Sub Assistant Surgeons and employers of labour.

Copied by

Govt do not consider it necessary to purchase a large number of copies as recommended by the Director of Health. They have, however, no objection to the Senior Surgeon, and the Director &c

Examined by

Govt are pleased to authorise the Senior Surgeon for free distribution

WD 02560 —GPB —11,250—2-7-30

G. R. S. App F. G. 3.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

and the Directors of Health to ~~Purchase~~ such number of copies as may be required by them; meeting the cost from their Contingent grants. ~~of the respective Departments, in the current year's Budget.~~

The Senior Surgeon is requested to instruct the Dist Medical officers to bring the book to the notice of the Local Boards concerned so that they may purchase copies of it themselves, if they find it useful.

RG
13/7/37.

W. Govt Secs
The Directors of Health
Senior Surgeon
3 " Directors Ists
4 " Comptroller
5-13 " Pts of Dt Boards

Copies to the Medical, and Dte, and L.S.G. Sections.

14.15.16

WD 0327—GPB—10,000—18-5-27

dress 17

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:—

Letter No.350/L. dated 25th May 1931 from the Honorary Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council) forwarding a sample copy of the booklet entitled "How to recognise Leprosy", published by the Association and stating that the book is available for sale at the Association Stores Depot, 2, Ferozepore Road, Lahore at 6 annas per copy.

Order No. G.501-13/Med/18-31-2

Bangalore, dated the 16th July 1931.

The Director of Health is of opinion that the book referred to above, would serve as a very helpful guide in detecting at least the obvious cases of leprosy, not only to employers of labour but also to every layman. He therefore recommends that sufficient number of copies of the book may be purchased for distribution to all officers of the Medical and Health Departments and to the local bodies and also for sale to the employers of labour through the Director of Industries and Commerce. The Senior Surgeon and the Director of Industries and Commerce suggest that 50 copies may be supplied to each of them for distribution to certain Sub Assistant Surgeons and employers of labour. Government do not consider it necessary to purchase a large number of copies for free distribution as recommended by the Director of Health. They have, however no objection to the Senior Surgeon, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Health purchasing such number of copies as may be required by them, meeting the cost from their contingent grants.

The Senior Surgeon is requested to instruct the District